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# RATOR

VOL. VI.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

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## THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

SCOTLAND.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Glasgow Emancipation Society
is and feel themselves at liberty to give, at an earlier
peind after the late discussion between Mr. Thompson
al Mr. Breckinridge, any public declaration of their
agenet relative to the merits and results of that distimes of these two gentlemen were implicated. In the
spent of these two gentlemen were implicated. In the
spent of these two gentlemen were implicated. In the
spent of the audience, they delayed convening a public
medig, for the concurrence of their fellow citizens,
all some time had been allowed for the circulation and
persal of the controversy, as issued from the press. They
saw, however, consider it incumbent upon them,—a duty
they saw to Mr. Thompson as their known and accredited
they and a duty which they owe to themselves and othe
sort to their setting of the time and a series of no small satisfaction, that, judging coolly and
all despects, to their esteemed Agent and friend, without
setting of which an account follows. That resoluto was moved and seconded by the two ministers of the
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conditions to one of these. It has been by the
combined, particular providence,

tof the government took effect for the emancipation, the yoke of degrading and wretched bondage, of 1990 of the colored population of our colonial degen-We hailed the day as the British Jubilee, when counted the liberty of the captives counted far and wide, through the whole extent of in's dominions. There were drawbacks, it is true. boon was not so perfect as we had wished it. The cy—a policy which experience, so far from justify-s abundantly proved unsound: giving an additional grasp of that principle, and to act it out with a fearice on that Being by whom it is sanctioned and The straight forward path of duty will always none of those fatal effects to property and it fos

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\*\*\*\*TWO DOLLARS per nanum, always psyable in advance.

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\*\*In advances in which the grift of liberty has been freely and folly bestowed—in the Islands of Antigua and Bermada; and we have this positive proof of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative of the same peace, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however, not of the negative, the purity of the material points, especially any minister of the Savety, or on any own of the subject of the same peace, and concord, and happiness, and productiveness, (the fault, however,

interest. There was no unwarrantable interference. It is always warrantable—it is more, it is morally incumbent—for fellow-enen, if they have opportunity, to expossulate with fellow-enen—for fellow-christians to expostulate with fellow-ehristians—when they see evils existing, of which all the principles of justice, humanity, and religion, demand the extirpation. There are no considerations of international delicacy and etiquette that can justify the properties of international delicacy and those who have aught to the fellow-entity of the principles of the word of the deficiency not being supplied—of the wrong not being rectified! If the constitution of America is confessedly not being the part of those who have aught. by which an the particle of the wrong not being supplied—of the wrong not being tions of international delicacy and etiquette that can justify comivance at sin on the part of those who have aught whatever in their power to accomplish its removal. If whatever in their power to accomplish its removal. If whatever in their power to accomplish its powers for the abolition of iniquities, and crucities, and abountations, a system of we fail to bring this power, whatever it may be, into operation, we become socii caminis, partners in the guit.

On this principle, if our American brethren saw any thing in us, which they thought, and inside thought, and insi practical efforts for its removal. On the ground, then, that it was at all an indispensable evidence of the time broad ground of universal philanthropy, which allows no man to say, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' we looked to America. On the ground of the Trans-Adantic States set of emancipation should be followed either by none of sedeturbances (to give them their gentlest designation,) be the opponents of our measure dreaded, or affected the opponents of our measure dreaded, or affected their very slavery from us, and having had bread, or by none of those fatal effects to property and it fostered by our example, we looked to America. And which were also so confidently and gloomily pre-No, Mr. Chairman, for my own part I should not solved on a mission of benevolence to that land, all eyes simultaneously looked to George Thompson, as the man, all of the evils anticipated by those wee-denomeing these been realized. I should have regarded them as taions of the divine displeasure against past oppression of the injurious workings of that detested system inch he native tendencies were, to foster all the worst band of the injurious workings of that detested system is been inflicted. But, thanks to Heaven, God he mand grievously wronged against those by whom their with band been inflicted. But, thanks to Heaven, God he more kind, and the oppressed negro has been more kind, and the oppressed negro has been material and forbearing, than such anticipations implied to the first of August, 1834, I did seem to myself at leaf the voice of Him who rules among the nations, and my conviction of the rectitude and solution with the same cause on that side of the Atlantic. Not that such invitations received by himselffrom associated friends in the same cause on that side of the Atlantic. Not that such invitation was necessary to justify his mission. It was not. He might have gone from us without any intil the heather shaded in the same cause on that side of the Atlantic. Not that such invitation was necessary to justify his mission. It was not. He might have gone from us without any intil a question of principle of our own association—the principle of our own association—the principle (to use a convenient term which had been coined for material that, while we were resolving to send, they asked him to cannot be the right principle, then the measures were undoubtedly wrong—as far as possible wrong with micro-them. The benevolent, and the fervent prayers of the pione. Without touching on any questions, respecting mained in the faithful, laborious and perilous execution of that is one man's grief may be another's joy, I prelay say with truth, that, in a mercantile point of done without the actual sacrifice of life—till it would have

it) of immediatism. If the principle of gradual abolition be the right principle, then the measures were undoubtedly wrong—as far as possible wrong. But if we are right in our principle of immediate abolition, I see not how Mr. The component appears of the turning point; and of this Mr. T's opponent appeared to be sensible, when he urged so repeatedly the unreasonableness—the infatuation, as he plainly thought the unreasonable to expect the unreasonable to expect the unreasonable to expect the unreasonable to the states the was to the was brought to that land of slavery, we have the was brought to that land of slavery. In this reasonable to the states the decided conviction of my own mind—and the southers that the so as Elysium, and in which he was said to Diess the day on with truth, that, in a mercantile point of how periodical as scriber of life—till it would have the more something the continued of his provided on the proposition of the control of his provided of the provided of

ship already water-logged, on her beam ends, and ready to founder; and our efforts were directed, not to send her down, but to right the vessel, to save cargo and crew, and to give her a safe and prosperous run for the remainder of her right way to effect this; and so far as two years' experience has gone, we can appeal to our opposents whether we have not been in the right.

And, Mr. Chairman, had we got all our own way, we should have proved still more in the right. The full beautiful have proved still more in the cause, has been prevented by the efft of our labors in the cause, has been prevented by the constitution of their count, should be deemed to make the firm of the resolution of addressing such meeting as the present question) and somewhat a cause of him thus publicly, what it is not re

of some of his personalities, and whilst I canceive him to lave failed in argument on every point that was worth and the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and attain the stream of the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and attain the stream of the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the stream of the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the stream of the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the stream of the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the contending for the stream of the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the present him that, for a time, it would be better for himself, more taken to the right of the too the property—property instances.

It is consecuted to the contending for,—yet I give him credit too for talent, and take the present himself to the vindication of his country. I can only say—and I say it, because I conceive him to possess mental qualities, and a weight of influence, such as, in a good cause, might in him for eniment usedimens,—O had the tale tale tale the present to the right to him the law of nature and of God; it is not for any man to say they are not capable of the willing continuate of six and the tale and the convention that 'right contents exacted a nation, and take them tell on the true velocity of the whole weight to their influence into the right scale, and make them tell on the immediate and the convention that 'right scale, and make them tell on the immediate and thin it is the represent him from because the convention that 'right scale, and make them tell on the true velocity, in the oppression of enslaved millions;—the instance of the country. I make the convention that 'right scale, and make them tell on the true velocity, in the oppression of enslaved millions;—the instance of offered and the present the present him from because the co and the region was assumed and seconded by the two ministres of the design of the section passed at the control of the sec

The CHAIRMAN having briefly stated the object of the weeting, and have the object of the weeting, and thought of every to him, believing that he who had done so well at home, would do equally well abroad.

The REV. Dr. WARDLAW said,—Mr. Chairman,—bites and Gentlemen—Before I proceed to move the resistion which I hold in my hand, allow me to congratuate the meeting on the cheering recollections which this was not the limit of our desired with the treatment of the utterance of benevolent joy and of devoting himself and who does not recollect the animation with the friends and advocates of freedom hailed, two are say, the arrival of this day—the day on which the friends and advocates of freedom hailed, two are say, the arrival of this day—the day on which the friends and advocates of freedom hailed, two are say, the arrival of this day—the day on which the fire of the population, and the friends and advocates of freedom hailed, two are say, the arrival of this day—the day on which the fire of the population, and the dimension of the Chairman, to which the friends and advocates of freedom hailed, two are say, the arrival of this day—the day on which the fire of the population of the course of the colored population of our colonial degent interest. There was no unwarrantable interference. In this salt this but an admission, that, on this purpose i What is all this but an admission, that, on this purpose is which and descussion, very affecting humbling; shocking desired to the United States is radically and essentiation of the United States is and the minuted for the limit of our desired to the united point, whatever it may be in others, the federal day and essentiation of the United States is and the minuted for the united blue at long the shocking device the sale was not the limit of our desired the sale was not the limit of our desired to the United States is a radically and essentiation of the United States is a radically and essentiation of the United States is a radically and essentiation of the United States i on man fally darkened by the nature of the facts! To vindicate the ministers and churches of America, was avowed as one of Mr. B's principal objects. In no point did he more signally fail. The defence was feeble, inefficient, and utiless. The facts against him were over-helming.

And here, Sir, let me say, there rests an obligation,

most imperative and solemn, upon the christians and chrissense of their sin, and of what the law of God and the Gospel of Christ alike demand of them. Mr. B. has said, that if this subject is much meddled with, and especially so flagrant and arrocious as are compressed to expensive let America—the country, if such measures are persisted in as those hitherto purthe nation, the people of America,—rulers and ruled, if republicans will admit the distinction—let America bear flowering admit the distinction—let America bear flowering and British christians. Sir, I prize that fellow-

present question) and somewhat exaltingly contrasted in the seathed—without at a hair of his lead singed, or the small the registed of fire having passed upon him. If this meeting are of one mind with me, they will accept the following reason lattice, and the meeting are of one mind with me, they will accept the following reason in the deliberate indement of this meeting, the wish and non-med by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson to meet publish; any autanounced by Mr. George Thomson the Membra and the registed of the statement of the mention of the meeting of the property of the statement of the them against this; and teach it was a standard to the mention of the meeting of the propession of the might advance. The delign of the statement of the meeting of the propession to one idea. The effect which had been produced by Mr. Thompson's lectures on the subject, lest the impression which had been altered to the form the might advance the will be a warning to them against this; and teach them to go right through with the business at once. I hold in the property of the meeting of the property of the substances of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substances of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the confidence in the magnitude of the property of the substance of the c

bery, and that belongs to anomaly, I with more efficiency.

In with more efficiency.

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In the most aggravated with the property of another, then the church. Now, Sir, if there was any ach, more than on the rest, Mr. T. was ablishing his statements, and clearing him-imputation of injustice, unfairness, and expenditure of the church of injustice, unfairness, and expenditure of injus you as I do my cattle, —in the same manner as the robber claimed a property in his booty. From this it appeared evident that slaveholding was just man-stealing. He did not mean to say that every slaveholder stole slaves with his own hands; but he did mean, that by holding slaves he gave such a sanction to the theft as was tantamount to a full participation in it. He was grieved to witness the appeals made by slaveholders to the Scriptures of truth, for a sanction to slavery. Boards of Ministers were to be fail participation in it. He was given by studies to appeals made by staveholders to the Scriptures of truth, for a sanction to slavery. Boards of Munisters were to be found who thus turned to the Bible; but unless they could prove that the Bible sanctioned man-stealing, they could never prove that it sanctioned slavery. But slaveholding tan charches of our own country. The duty is, to lasten their remonstrances to their erring brethren on the other side of the Atlantic; to rouse them to a proper tween power and malignity—power trimuphing over age. aggravated circumstances.

tween power and malignity—power triumphing over age, and infancy, and weakness. In America, it was to be seen in its worst form, based on legalized iniquity ty under the pretence of law; and there also it was perpet-uated from the most sordid motives, the mere love of gain. On this principle, if our American brethren saw any own in in switch they thoughly, and justly thought was an extend of sufficient magnitude to make their kind offices for its suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression, we ought to feel obliged by their using the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression was asked why he did not suppression, we only the feel obliged by their using the distinction was asked why he did not suppression with the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression with proposed and the suppression was asked why he did not suppression with proposed and english the feel obliged by the suppression of the distinction—let American was asked why he did not suppression with proposed and english proposed and english in the summan of the distinction—let American and British christians. Sir, prize that fellow by his pighty is prize that fellow the proposed and the private of the distinction was all the summan of the proposed and the proposed and the proposed and the proposed and the proposed a No doubt when an American was asked why he did not

were anised tas slavery on the slavers is a precise time when the were the property of immediate enumerication. There made were the property of immediate enumerication and the special property of immediate enumerication. The property of immediate enumerication and the special property of immediate enumerication. The property of immediate enumerication and the property of immediate enumerication and the property of immediate enumerication. The property of immediate enumerication and the property of immediate enumerication and the property of immediate enumerication and the property of immediate enumerication. The property of immediate enumerication and the property of immedi its immediate abolition was not practicable, without altogether paralyzing the trade of the country, and giving a severe shake to the national credit. His Lordship professed himself a friend to abolition, but he wished that abolition to be gradual, and complained of Clarkson that he was too hurried. So it was at this day in America.—
Mr. Breckinridge had spoken of the anxiety felt by many of the Americans for the abolition of slavery, and had said, that if we had only the patience to wait for 20 years or so, some of the present slave States might be found to imitate the eight who have already abolished slavery. But even this prospect, distant as it was, was clouded with a condition. They night abolish slavery in twenty years, if they were let alone; and now that the immediate abolitionists had broken in upon their plans, Mr. B. said abolished, and we shall find the forces of French philantiropy by our side, if not before us, in the glorious march bition had been thrown back at least a century. It thus appeared that gradualism was but another name for indefinite postponement. But there was another consideration in favor of immediate abolition, namely, the shortness of life. In the United States of America, no fewer than 60,000 slaves die annually. Every year that the existence of slavery is prolonged, 60,000 human beings are sent to the grave without having been permitted to taste the sweets of the the Highty, to testify against their white oppressors. Were an anterdiluyian term of life granted to the present Were an antediluvian term of life granted to the present less, the great seat of the abhorrent evil which we are lawere an anteditivian term of life granted to the present generation, a delay of 20 years might be of little consequence; but, restricted as the term of human life now was, it could only be viewed as dashing the cup from the lip. If slavery were the evil which even those who opposed immediate emancipation admitted it to be, to what did delay in putting an end to it amnount, but to a delay in leaving off crime? He would say delay not an instant in a sthey coulded to the could not be surpassed. In these points, he leaving off crime? He would say delay not an instant in

For that nefarious traffic has been declared to be felony. The question is not, shall slavery be mitigated? That too has been declared. Amelioration of slavery is but a compromise with the evil; and gradual abolition—the sacrifice of justice and humanity to sordid interest and ex-The question is not, shall slavery exist in our own colonial dependencies?—shall a system which began in an impious violation of the rights of man, and contin-ued on the same foundation—a system, in which on the part of the master, lenity was a crime, and sympathy a loss; in which, on the part of the slave, religious knowledge was a suspected possession—a system which annually consigned so many victims to an early grave; sent their bodies to the dust, and their spirits to the avenging millions beneath the altar. Shall such a system exist in the British dominions? That question too has been decided; the trumpet of jubilee has sounded; a change has been elfected, not the best indeed, but the earnest and presage of entire emancipation. Already the prophetic eye, piercing the dim haze of futurity, sees the happy laborer in the held, no whip behind him, no terror on his brow, no scar on his flesh, no reluctance in his limbs. And the experi-ment has already proved an attestation to the inspired an-nouncement, that 'we have all one Father, that one God have acquired a peculiar form and color, from the soil it may have traversed, and the rocks and minerals it may have washed. But while this has been accomplished, only be content? Is benevolence to slumber? Is the Negro of Jamaica to be free, while his sable brother in America pines is iron bondage? No, sir, philanthropy cares not for distance; shrinks not from opposition; frets not at temporary failure, or partial success. That, sir, is but a selfish emotion, which is circumserible by country or continent, which waits till its interference be sumplicated. then, summoned to continued exertion in the cause of immediate, unconditional, and universal emancipation ? How many thousands are bound in cruel thraidem, and in a country where the extremes of liberty and despotism confront each other, as if on a paction of independent neu trality,-in a country where unfettered christianity tolerates fettered men,-in a country where human rights in their fullest claims exist with human wrongs in their sad-dest form and infliction. Shall this Society relax in their exertions while one human being groans in fetters—espe-cially when millions are enslaved? And while we condole with the sufferer, and sympathise with those who have devoted themselves to the cause of freedom, in the face of christian and republican hostility, shall we not, by correspondence with sister societies-by remonstrance and appeal to the volume of uncring truth, endeavor to rouse the American nation to abolish its unhallowed inconsistency. which tarnishes the liberty and the religion it professes to enjoy and revere. Especially let us not be deceived into enjoy and revere. Especially let us not be deceived into repose by any attempt to minigate the horrors of slavery. Slavery cannot be separated from cruelty. The ox may labor—the bee gather honey—the sheep bear its fleece, and all, as sung the Latin poet, not for themselves—the labor of the slave might be as disinterested, had he only their instinct. As long, then, as 'sic vos non vohis,' ex-presses the similarity of his condition to that of the brute creation, so long must be be urged by cruel compulsion to that task from which he reaps no benefit. More than man, the slave night not be deteriorated by such vassalage; less than man, irrationality would ease him of his woes us not be blinded by any suggestion of expediency which may retard the freedom of the unhappy Negro. If a man rob his fellow, and the robbery be detected, is not instant reparation claimed? Surely then, if a creature defraud his Maker, and the Negro is the property of the Lord of eaven, shall not immediate and entire restitution be demanded? Our efforts, in reliance on Heavenly the Unit increase would of each the darkensy and, imake the published as widely as possible, under the direction of the buckers. It is so much a matter of course that a public meeting give publicity to its proceedings, that I would conceive it unnecessary to say one word in support of my motion, were it into for the specialities of the case, and an intimation which I have been requested to append to it. It will be

'That it is of sreat importance for the friends of freedom in different countries, to co-operate in hastening the extinction of Slavery throughout the world, and that in this conviction the meet-ing feel much satisfaction in the interchange of friendly acknowl-edgments that has just passed between the Emancipationists of this city and of Paris. Sir, I believe that little more is expected of me than to

" Mr. Vice President: Sir.—I very much regret losing the opportunity of conversing with the Rev. Mr. King and Mr. D. Anderson. The letter which you were so kind as to send me by them, unfortunately did not reach

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mighty people were in progress, Mr. Thompson, whom they cannot characterise in language sufficiently contemptuous, unfortunately crossed their path, and all farther advancement was precluded, for a century to come! Emancipation is put back, is it, a hundred years? If that be the period of its postponement, I wonder what is the whole period of its postponement, I wonder what is the whole period of its destined duration! Surely the respite is long enough of itself. Are successive generations to pass into found the English Abolitionists not a whit behind enough of itself. Are successive generations to pass into the tomb, and the babe just born, to transmit the cursed inheritance of bondage, to his children's children, ere er-ror yields to truth, or cruel outrage to compassionate Christianity? The prospect is unendurable. Much will among them, Professor Stowe of Lane Seminary. happen in a hundred years, and we shall hope, and pray, That gentleman will be able to tell his countryhappen in a hundred years, and we shall hope, and pray, and strive that the extinction of bondage be one of the consummations; that before another century has revolved, every chain may be severed, and every captive ransomed, and liberty and humanity stand every where as closely associated in practice as they are inseparable in principle. (Cheers.) One word more about the contemptible abolitionists. You say they are destroying the cause by mistionists. You say they are destroying the cause by mis-management—then take it out of their hands and manage it better. They will never be sa the light of their despised taper lost in purer, brighter,

more benignant effulgence.

Meanwhile, our duty is plain. While iniquity is main few of whom are brethren in bonds, forbids it-our admi- the Chair. will not, cannot countenance its slavery. Evasions are vain. It is no fairy scheme of colonization, no subtle, specious pleading that is to lessen our abhorrence of human robbery, or our labors for its annihilation. America has suffered, in the estimate of the wise and good, by transgression, and can be exalted only in righteousness. Instead of banishing, as you propose, the Negro, O banish his thraldom—instead of vilifying the abolitionists, out its thraldom—instead of vilifying the abolitionists, out the United States of America, of more than two the united states of America, of more than two the united States of America, of the united States of America, of the united Stat rival their exertions-instead of disdaining our interfernce, listen to christian expostulation; and then, and not till then, may America become what she claims to be-the miration, and rejoicing of the whole enlight-

MR. DAVID M'LAREN, on seconding the resolution, the common bond of brotherhood, instead of being 'sever-ed as the flax that falls asunder at the touch of fire,' is now expressly and publicly recognized; and that the two nations, which in our youth abborred each other, have

It is pleasing to reflect, that while he was describing the evils of slavery, that the sweet christian poet lamented the alienation of man from man in the terms to which I have alluded, the harmonious co-operation over which we rejoice and to which the resolution before us refers, has occurred

Mr. ROBERT KETTLE proposed the fourth resolu-

That, as the Press is one of the most efficient instruments in compting the success of the Emancipation cause, these proceed-

very—and it has been galling—whatever may have been their superstitions—and they have been bloody and degrading—a time of liberty and renovation has been prouring their superstitions—and they have been bloody and degrading—a time of liberty and renovation has been prouring the first shall be united—none so haughty as to be an oppressor—none so tame as to be enslaved; but all as happy and harmonious as if Eden still existed, and its walls were co-extensive with the bounds of the globe. (Cheers.)

Dr. Heugh read several interesting extracts from letters fately received from Messrs. Lewis Tappan and William Lloyd Garrison. The announcement of the names of these philanthropists was received with enthusiastic cheering.

The Rev. D. King moved the third resolution:

"That it is of great importance for the friends of freedom in an of such high character, and such extensive knowledge of America, would not so far commit himself as to produce of America, would not so far commit himself as to produce charges which he could not substantiate; and probably some of the less informed regarding the character of Mr. Thompson, and the principles he, in common with us, advocates, may be expecting to hear that we are ash read the following letter from the Duke de Broglie, received in reply to a communication sent by your Committee.

The letter is addressed to the Rev. Dr. Heugh:—

of our Agent, and that we are completely cured of the following that America ought to do that which is right, and to do it immediately. We must endeavor to satisfy and to do it immediately. We must endeavor to satisfy these good folks, be they in England, Ireland, or Scotland, that we are more attached than ever, (if it is possible to

the rapidity with which abolition principles were spreading in America. When Mr. Thompson left that country, there were 250 abolition Societies. Before he had left Glasgow last, he had received intelligence that these 250 had been doubled; and in a letter just received from Mr. Garrison, it is stated that not fewer than 600 are in existence! He would also remark, that a vast proportion of the piety of America was in what might be called a state of transition on the subject of abolition. He recollected the time when they themselves had their doubts as to the policy of giving the slaves immediate freedom. They were not prepared to fix a precise time when the work could be completely accomplished. Their minds were not made up as to the propriety of immediate emancipation.

There are, I was given to understand while in Paris, in smeal, the Secretary; or by any member of the Committee and proposed the secretary; or by any member of the Committee and the Secretary; or by any member of the Committee and proposed the secretary; or by any member of the Committee and proposed these principles in America. We can only do this through the great important deeto an interview with these members of the Society in Paris, in ingly, and so successfully maintained and propagated these great important deeto an interview with these members of the Society in Paris, in Indiana, and in the contribution of Slavery in Paris, in ingly, and so successfully maintained and propagated these great important deet on interview with these members of the Society in Paris, in Indiana, and in the certoides in the second on the country. I would have entached with expense. Your acquiescing in my motion, therefore, leads me to call minth have received from them would not oduce the appear of fully avail on the state of the means you ausgest, of placing at your spoul of the special state of the second on the total not seem to the principles in America. We can only do this through the principles in America. We can only do this through the principles in Ame

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1836.

To Rev. ELIZUR WRIGHT: My Dear Sir-I have just time to inform you, that we had a most interesting and important public meeting last evening, to hear an address from our eloquent friend and fellow-laborer, George Thompson, on American Slavery. He might be said almost to have surpassed himself. It was a giant's effort, and was received by the numerous and enraptured audience with the heartiest dem-

At the close of the meeting, a series of resolutions were passed, (a copy of which I send you,) unanimously. They express the principles and feelings of the Abolitionists of this country; and be assured that henceforth there will be no silence here on a subject of all others the most interesting to you. These resolutions, I hope, will be widely circulated through the Union.

posed immediate enhancipation admitted it to be, to what did delay in putting an end to it amount, but to a delay in leaving off crime? He would say, delay not an instant in ceasing to do evil, in learning to do well. Let them trust to the firm flooting of immediate and universal emancipation. For the sake of the slaves—for the sake of the sake of the sake of the slaves—for the sake of t their northern brethren. I regret he was not I am, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully. JOHN SCOBLE.

RESOLUTIONS. At a meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Thurs-

day, the 18th August, 1836,

After a powerful and eloquent address delivered by Geo. Thompson, Esq., on American Slamany of its institutions—many of its worthies—but we rill not, cannot countenance its slavery. Evasions are very, the following resolutions were unanimously

millions of the population of that country; and of the prevalence of a domestic slave trade attended by circumstances of the most revolting cruelty; and that they regard such guilty practices, amongst a people otherwise free and exalt said:—I rise with pleasure to second the resolution which has been now proposed, and so ably and eloquently supported. No remarks of mine are required to ensure its cordial and unanimous adoption by this meeting; but I cannot refrain from expressing the delight which I feel, in common I know, with you, Mr. Chairman, and I am personnel. Moved by Rev. SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Seconded by Rev. THOMAS PRICE.

2. That this meeting have learnt with great satisfaction of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and tender to its President, Officers and Members, the expression of their fraternal regards, and christian sympathies. That they contemplate with delight the rapid multiplication of in the holy cause of the extinction of Slavery throughout effective auxiliaries, already amounting to six hundred, based upon the doctrine of the essential sinfulness of slavery, and the consequent duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation. And while they would encourage the Abolitionists of of the United States to steadfast continuance, and increased exertion in their great work, they would offer them their cordial and zealous co-op-

Moved by J. B. LAW, Esq.

native land, and respectfully offer him their warm and grateful acknowledgments for his philanthro- fertile as a Paradise when first the plough of the have so lately freed themselves of the pic and self-denying labors in the United States of America, in helpalf of their sufficient settler broke its virgin soil. How was it now? was not so interwoven with the state constitution of America, in helpalf of their sufficient of America, in behalf of their suffering and oppressed fellow men.

Moved by GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq.

Richard Peek, Esq., for his kindness in taking the Chair on the present occasion.

again be returned to bondago! and may all the praise and thanksgiving went upward—fearfully swer, that the standard doing of the Conference people say Amen! oraing that we are indicated and the second of the second

FROM CINCINNATI.

We have been favored with the person of the weaving spider, the owi and the othern flap-letter from a gentleman in Circinnati to his friend ped their obscene wings around it—and the very in this vicinity. It was not probably intended for publication, yet as it contained no injunction of lost! Mr. B. spoke at length in an eloquent and publication, yet as it contained no injunction of forcible manner. He was followed in some brief Other portions, it is thought advisable to omit, for the present. Suffice it to say, that God is stripping off disguises from false professors and ungodly ministers with a rapidity so startling and

that is steeped in human tears—its great commercial highway (the Ohio river) running right mated discussion arose, which resulted in an GREAT MEETING IN EXETER HALL. the prospects also of having its importance quadrupled by a connection with the South through a stupendous rail way ;-add to this the fact that there is not a city of the same size in the Union that can furnish such a set of money gourmands as this ;--looking at all these things, I wondered that the smothered fires had not burst out long before this. But the storm came at length with tremendous power. I believe for cool, deliberate determination to put down the freedom of the press, no mob has surpassed the one in Cincinna-The whole plan was concocted and carried into effect by 'gentlemen of property and standing.' Look at the committee. Burnet, Walker (of the Unitarian church,) Groesbeck (an Elder of Dr. Beecher's church,) Josiah Lawrence, of the Methodist church, professedly 'perfect,' having committed no sin for some years, Nick Longworth, (the Girard of the city — \_\_\_\_\_,) Morgan Neville (\_\_\_\_\_\_) et id omne genus. The association for putting down the Philanthropist, I am told, was organized some months ago, and has been gain-ing strength ever since. The initiation fee was

arge, -some pledged, I am informed, as high as dollars for the destruction of the press.-From the aristocracy, the disaffection worked lown through the lower classes into the coffee houses, [grog shops] thence into the sewers. -(member of Dr. Beecher's church)

as one of our most violent opposers. He declared publicly that he would head a mob, to destroy the press, and tar and feather Mr. Birney.

(2) Charles Hammond has been winning laurels for himself. He has taken a noble stand. | lar, not even to join in petitioning Congress to abolish Shortly after the riot, he came out and charged the mob upon the Market house Committee, (3) and said they were responsible for all the dama This awakened the ire of the dignissimi and they began to stop their papers,-but ten new subscribers were gained where one was lost. Things have now settled into a quiet state, but I presume the business is not yet ended. The Phi- of the cause in America, when (according to the anthropist will be out in a week or two, with the details of the whole affair, flaring the sins of the aristocrats in their faces. We are not vet slaves. and shall not obey the commands of the veteran Cincinnati mobocrats, until they can prove their right to us, as property. They will find it is not the way to loosen a man's attachment to his opingiversation, and glaring contradiction. The following ions, to pursue him with blood hounds. The great ing is an extract from his speech, the falsehood of object now among the 'gentlemen of property and standing ' is to get hold of Mr. Birney. presume, could they get him into Kentucky, he would never repass the Ohio River. The gentlemen make no secret of their designs to murder him. Perhaps they do not say this in so many this subject in relation to myself. My name got This will be the rallying point of opposition. When mobs, and murders, and the destruction of presses cease in Cincinnati, you may conclude that the day star from on high has arisen; that the waves of commotion are all hushed to

Dr. F is a respectable practising physician, se father is a Kentucky slaveholder.

business in the Market House.

[From the Haverhill Gazette.]

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-

held at Danvers on the 15th inst. at the meeting ject, no man can sympathize, who has not had house of Rev. Milton P. Braman. It was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock A. M .-C. C. Burlieren, agent of the American Anti-Slaver Society, offered the first Resolution, asserting that the discussion of the subject of Sla- about the consummation we all desire. By the very is a duty which we owe to God, to the oppressed, and ourselves.

This resolution was sustained by the mover, Rev. D. T. Kimball of Ipswich and J. Blanchard neither have the non-slaveholding states. of Andover. On motion of Rev. David T. Kimball of Ips-

wich, it was Resolved, That love of our country requires that we seek the speedy termination of Mr. Kimball sustained his resolution in a per-

tinent speech. Mr. Blanchard followed, pointing out the dangers which had attended slavery in slaves; two or three were, as I believe, or the nations of the old world. He concluded with a highly wrought and affecting description of ence to the abolition of slavery; many think, 184, the utter desolation which had fallen upon Judea, in point of interest even, such a measure is in once the garden of the Lord, in consequence of dient;—this impression, and other consider ion pride and oppression. Mr. Burleigh rose and will tend to work emancipation, slowly it my be-Seconded by Wm. Alexander, Esq.

3. That this meeting hail with delight the safe to go back to ancient times for examples most apeturn of their distinguished countryman to his palling of the dangerous and baneful influence of will come, we trust, when we shall join slavery. 'Look,' said he, 'at Eastern Virginia, in the triumphs of emancipation: but the state of the state o Blighted and blasted and stricken with barren- here as in America, ought not to cense us to ness—desolate as if seared by the avenging hand severely, or indulge in accusations with only (Carried by acclamation, the meeting standing of Heaven! whole parishes depopulated—the chafe and irritate.—I am glad to be penitted to very wolf returning to his haunts of other centuries, and howling over the desolate hearth stone! been different from what I expected. I have not the property of the property Why—but a short time ago, we were told that an met with a rod or a club at every tarn; in spil 4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to lichard Peek Eso for his hindred been died been died an Episcopal House of Worship of out-door influence, you have watedfor explicitly had been died had been discovered in the woods of Virginia, nation, and you have treated me likes brother which had been forgotten, and whose origin and history were unknown to the few inhabitants of the desolate vicinity. States the desolate vicinity. States the desolate vicinity. the desolate vicinity! Slavery had there done rule on this subject. I wish to go to official interpretation of the professional state of the rule on this subject. Five slaves (all boys) escaped from Norfolk its perfect work of evil: where the thronging uments. I am asked why our Conference have on the night of the 20th inst. May they never worshippers once gathered; where the voice of not passed a resolution opposed to slavery, where the voice of not passed a resolution opposed to slavery.

altar, aisle and arch were draped and tasseled by We have been favored with the perusal of a the weaving spider, the owl and the bittern flap memory of this sanctuary of Jehovah had been remarks by Wm. B. Dodge of Salem and A. San

ger of Danvers. On motion of J. Blanchard of Andover, it was Resolved, 'That the doctrines of Emancipation are neither modern nor novel ones, having been held and advocated by the ablest divines, states. men and philosophers, in this country and Europe.

On motion of S. H. EMERY, Secretary of the

Andover Anti-Slavery Society, it was Resolved, That the sentiment that ministers of the Gospel and candidates for the ministry have nothing to do with slavery is false and deceptive, and ought

On motion of C. C. Burleigh it was Resolved That, relying as we do, in a great degree, upon the circulation of Anti-Slavery publications, for the promotion of the cause of Emancipation, we cordially commend the Boston Liberator to the citizens of Essex county, as an independent, but consistent and valuable advocate of that cause. Several gentlemen spoke upon this resolution

It was stated as a reason why the Liberator should be mentioned in a special manner, that the New York publications were circulated by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and were its organs, whereas the Liberator was an independent paper, and of course no society was pledged to support it. Some objections being raised in regard to mated discussion arose, which resulted in an entirely unanimous vote in favor of the resolution recommending the paper solely on the ground of its efficient and praise-worthy advocacy of the cause of Emancipation and Justice.

On motion of C. C. Burleigh, the following re solution was adopted:

Resolved, That the circulation of memorials praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia is a duty incumbent upon every friend of Liberty, especially at this moment when the GREAT RIGHT OF PETITION IS IN DANGER, and the people of the South are told by their own statesmen, that it is already practically anonihi-

A vote of thanks to the society who had effered their house for the meeting, and to the citizens of Danvers for their hospitality to the delegates, was passed; and the evening.

G. B. PERRY, Pres. was passed; and the meeting adjourned at about

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Sec.

#### REV. DR. FISK IN ENGLAND.

Among all the clerical opponents of the anti-slavery cause in this country, scarcely any one has betrayed so much bitter hostility, or dealt in such odious charges against the abolitionists, as Wilbur Fisk. Up to the last moment of his departure for England, he was incessant in his efforts to extinguish the kindling flame of philanthropy in the bosoms of the people; and warned his Methodist brethren, in particuslavery in the District of Columbia !- Much curiosity has been excited to know how he would be received in England, and what language he would use in relation to the subject of slavery. At a meeting of the Wesleyan Conference at Birmingham, in July, he was called upon to give an account of the progress London Christian Advocate of Aug. 1,) 'he declared his abhorrence of slavery, and represented himself as being A DECIDED ABOLITIONIST'!!!- 'In his opinion, slavery was evil-only evil-AND giversation, and glaring contradiction!-The followwhich is equalled only by its effrontery: 'Another cause of deterioration in America is

our agitation on the subject of SLAVERY. Per-

haps it may be proper for me to say a word on

words; but such intimations are thrown out, as to Birmingham before me. A circular has been plainly indicate what would be done, were he so distributed representing me as an abettor of slaunfortunate as to fall into their bands. But I can very and as a slave-holder. If the gentleman things who is the author of that document Bible more, and meddled with the affairs of other people less, he would have learned not to bear false witness against his neighbor. I have been educated in a different school-one of abhorrence of slavery; and, never having lived in the slaveday, the 18th August, 1836,
RICHARD PEER, Esq., late High Sheriff of the city of London and the county of Middlesex, in and eternal, is safely moored in the haven of free-hood; and all I have seen, in travelling in slave-hood; and all I have seen hood; and all I have seen holding states, since that time, has tended t strengthen and confirm my early impressions. I my opinion, slavery is evil, -only evil, -and that continually. The intimations of that circular are wholly unfounded. I do not believe that any such party as a pro-slavery party exists in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. Some differences of opinion exist as to the best means of getting rid of slavery; and whether I, or those who think with me, have formed a right opinion on that subject, may be a debateable matter. On both sides, a difference of opinion exists as to the getting rid of this evil; and it is to be lamented, that this difference of opinion is greatly retarding The semi-annual meeting of this society was difficulties we have to contend with on this subpersonally to deal with them. We need you pity, not your censure; if we deserve censure original constitution of the United States, U Congress have no more power to deal with th question, than the Parliament of Great Britain, know the excitement which existed between North and South on the Tariff question ;- justs that was healed, the other agitation commenc and political men have said, that this is anor instance of interference with the Southern Stes The progress of emancipation gradually ad B Several States have emancipated sit ces. mingled with the clank of the captive's chain; - are such as not to require any new declaration of

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## THE CINCINNATI MOB .-- FACTS.

Destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity. wound was dangerous, though he appears to be

One of the mob-leaders was an Engineer on The decease of this board of the steamboat Motto. He was dressed The decease of this good man reminds me of a few the cause. Sunday afternoon, Mr. S. spoke to a large over to sustain it. in a style somewhat remarkable, and during the work was known by the name of Santa Anna. A person engaged in the same host argued in the same host arg these men killed outright !- Emancipator.

13 of those who were engaged in mobbing the the hand of violence, and only two have died. These Abolitionists, have been indicted as rioters. At two belonged to Philadelphia; both of them were memthe head of the list stands KELSEY HAZEN, bers of the Society of Friends, (though holding conflicta dry goods merchant of the city. Some of the ing religious opinions,) both were alike from early youth roters have obtained bail, and some of them are devoted to the cause of bleeding humanity, and both that they have applied for bail to some of those lanthropy-Thomas Shipley and Evan Lewis. The who instigated them, but in vain ; and that they latter was indeed a pillar of strength. think it rather hard to do their dirty work for them, and then have to lie in prison for it, for want of bail .- Ib.

not only in crushing the slave and upholding the master indirectly; but seizing on every opportunity of attacking, directly and indirectly, the Liberator and himself; and especially, by invoking the prejudices of sectarianism against him for incidentally noticing the day of the Christian Sabbath, in which he differs in opinion from posed, until a few hours before his death, not to be dangered by the differs in opinion from posed, until a few hours before his death, not to be dangered by the service of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison door in the doors of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors to them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors them that were bound, the opener of the prison doors the mediately surrounded with a host of miscallet surrounded with a host of miscallet surrounded with a host of miscall surrounded with a host of miscallet surrounded with a host of miscallet surrounded wi Sabbath, in which he differs in opinion from most christians. This opinion, though incidental, we were sorry to see introduced by Mr. G. not because we hold, in common with the christian community, sentiments entirely different, but because he is engaged successfully in a great and difficult enterprise, which has no connexion with this—which requires all Mr. G's time and talents, and which would be likely to suffer by such a diversion. We foresaw that the enemy of freedom and righteousness would seize upon this circumstance to prove that Mr. G. was a fanatic, unworthy of public confidence; and, knowing as we do the sordid mind of the editor of the Vermont Chronicle, we are not surprised to find him invoking the passions and prejudices of a sectaminot of the deceased stands, was filled either way as invoking the passions and prejudices of a sectaminot of the deceased stands, was filled either way as a profited till the close of the adsumption of the rights of man in the porsons of the poor, the trampled and despised. By day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, in this State, and out of it, he has struggled in their behalf, and wrought the deliverance and twenty of the freedom of hundreds. Our colored brethous and which would be likely to suffer by such a discretification of the very such a discretification of the deceased stands, was filled either way as struggled in their behalf, and wrought the deliverance and twenty of public confidence; and, knowing as we do the sordid mind of the editor of the Vermont Chronicle, we are not surprised to find him invoking the passions and prejudices of a sectamino of the deceased stands, was filled either way as a propried done in the world are qualified to fill. For the were likewise collected there and there is sounded was appreinted till the close of the administry, when the desire the rioter dispersated of their owas continued till the close of the administry, when the their subscience distances of the administry, when the desire the rioter days as subscience of the th

AT HOME AGAIN,

versation. Like the patriarch ladder, it touched the should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been excluded which would have appeared, had he been present excluded which would have appeared, had he been present one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye lated to it, they may at least thank themselves for having

#### THOMAS SHIPLEY.

ministerial character in our church, unless be execute, if the space of thirty years, he signalized himself in an especial manner, by espousing the cause of such persons as were seized and claimed as runaway slaves; and by his benevolent and prompt interference, hundreds of captives were set free, and the designs of the slave-catchers frustrated. On all occasions of distress, or whenever frustrated. On all occasions of distress, or whenever frustrated. On all occasions of distress, or whenever documents concerning the abolitic design of the service.

4. Our colored preachers and official members shall have all the privileges which are usual to others in the destrict and quarterly conferences, where the usages of the constry do not forbid it. And the presiding elder may hold for them a separate district conference, where the same of local preachers will justify it."

One general rules. I have said, are the same as vours. Only one condition is required of the me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me: members of our Society,—"a desire to flee from the wrath to come;" but that desire is to be evinced by the observance of certain practices, and that was ready to perish came upon me : and I caused the forsaking of others. The buying and selling the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness, of men, women, and children, with intent to enslave and it clothed me : my judgment was a robe and a diathem, is one of the forbidden practices. No Conference has the power to alter our essential laws, I was a father to the poor; and the cause which I knew but the General Conference, (held every four not, I searched out. And I brake the jaws of the wicked, years,) and that only when three-fourths of the and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.' Yet, though see Annual Conferences have first recommended the date, he was branded as an enthusiast; though cautious, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.' Yet, though seduced as an enthusiast; though cautious, he was styled a fanatic; though a friend of peace, he was reckoned among incendiaries and cut-throats—by a wicked and an oppressive people. There is nothing hyperbolical in the assertion of our correspondent below, that

few days afterward, by the injudicious conduct of ing rewards offered for the abduction of the most conspicthe engineer, the boat was blown up, and both uous abolitionists, the riots which have disgraced and desolated every part of this fair land, the murderous spirit which has every where prevailed,-of the sixty-one sign-The Troy Mobocrats .- A friend informs us, that ers of that Declaration, not one of them has perished by n prison because they cannot get it. It is said were remarkable for moral courage and disinterested phi-

The following letter, from one of our sterling coadjutors, giving some account of the death and burial of friend SHIPLEY, will be read with thrilling emotions:

invoking the passions and prejudices of a sectarian spirit against the Liberator and the Abolitionists. But Mr. Garrison has answered these cavillers with great spirit and force, and we wish that

are independent of the deceased stands, was filled either way as far as the eye could reach. I was unable to see where the dense assemblage terminated. The majority were seen the lead, but a vast number of whites were interspersed.

The lecturer began, while a Sabbath stillness reigned out of doors as well as in: a stillness which lasted with out of three interruptions till he to desed. At one time there was a general shout; at another a slight rush near the door, and occasionally, the rattling of glass told that the stones were flying through the windows. Though the stones were flying through the windows. Though the male as in leading to the deceased stands, was filled either way as four of doors as well as in: a stillness reigned out of doors as well as in: a stillness reigned with doors as well as in: a stillness reigned anti-slavery readers, who have not seen the lead-Nothing could be more respectful and respectable, solemn a watchword, with the avowed intention of breaking up

After a protracted sojourn in Connecticut, the editor is shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

at the Anti-Slavery Office; and several orders remain unsupplied. A second edition will therefore be put to press conventional rank which they hold in France, but because immediately, accompanied by copious notes and animad- the object of pursuit is one of mercy and good-will to a versions from the pen of Mr. Garrison: but the price will people scattered and peeled, meted out, and trodden unnot be enhanced. The account of the public meeting at der foot, and one of glory to God in the highest-and be-Glasgow, in reference to this notable discussion, which occupies so large a portion of our paper to-day, will be incupies so large a portion of our paper to-day, will be inserted in an Appendix. Our friends are requested to send
in their orders as promptly as possible, (and it is hoped
that they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large, for the cause of emancipation canthat they will be large a portion of our paper to-day, will be indiscussion of a subject, when politely asked for by respectable citizens, is virtually saying that such subject is
unfit to be discussed in a meeting-house to be used for the
discussion of a subject, when politely asked for by respectable citizens, is virtually saying that such subject is
unfit to be discussed in a meeting-house. If these things
will be found in our callured towill be found in our callured tothat they will be found in our callured tothe they will be found in our callured tothey be a sent soon, as only a s

AL. LABORDE, ISAMBERT.

Mr. Garrison, Editor of the Liberator, Boston.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

ceedings, as follows:

ing, Mr. Stanton spoke again in Dover.

a few friends of the cause in Portsmouth. The anti-aris- chester. progress, as yet, in this town. But, 'upward and onward'

went the next day to Portland. Here the demon of mobs up and paid over to the Financial Agent. marshalled his forces. We extract the following account of the riot from the Portland Journal of Reform, of the 21st

Mr. Garrison has lashed with caustic severity the editors of the Vermont Chronicle, Boston
Recorder, New Hampshire Observer, and Chrisinam Mirror, for their meanness and hypocrisy not only in crushing the slave and upholding the master indirectly; but seizing on every oppor-

Nothing could be more respectful and respectable, solemn and decorous, than the appearance and deportment of this immense multitude. It was evident they

Had that within which passeth show.

It was the genuine homage of the heart. It was not an emptying of stables to array a string of empty carriages, to follow in solemn mockery and swell an empty fame; but it was that deep and unfeigned expression of love and that it was that deep and unfeigned expression of love and that within which bears witness to the world, that 'the just at the was not among them a single 'gentleman of property and standing ty:—not one, who can lay any claim to respectability.

Salem-st. A. S. S., Boston, by Isaac Field, to-ward dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the advelowed intention of breaking up the meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. He meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. Salem-st. A. S. S., Boston, by Isaac Field, to-ward a watchword, with the avowed intention of breaking up the meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. He meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. Salem-st. A. S. S., Boston, by Isaac Field, to-ward watchword, with the avowed intention of breaking up the meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. Salem-st. A. S. S., Boston, by Isaac Field, to-ward a watchword, with the avowed intention of breaking up the meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. As S. S., Briedon, the wards pledge to Mass. A. S. S., Since the meeting and dragging Stanton from the desk, yet the calmies of the speaker and antience, and the resolute. As S. S., Since to a watchword, with the avowed intention of breaking the meeting and dragging Stanton from

After a protracted sojourn in Connecticut, the editor is ence more located in Boston; consequently, letters may no longer be addressed to him at Brooklyn, Ct. He is insected to his able friend Mr. C. C. Burleigh, for many articles of interest communicated and published during his absence. For several months past, his health has failed him, but he is now better. Of course, sickness and absence. For several months past, his health has failed him, but he is now better. Of course, sickness and absence have prevented him from giving that care and attention to the paper which it needed, and which he shall now endeavor to beatow upon it. Some articles have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, but had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted, had they been submitted to his inspection; and very many others have been inserted which he should have omitted.

The remains of Thomas Shiplex were before to their deceased benefactor. At the grave, the voice of a woman of the State Legislature; and after R A. L. Codman, by certain resolutions of fired by him at the revent convention at Gray, deprecating the slig Perhaps, after the retraction which our citizens have Female A. S. S. Newburyport, being remainder

Mr. Stanton informs us, that he lectured five times in Portland. The last meeting was on Thursday afternoon, dency to encourage the noters, all can readily determine.

serve as fresh refutations of the flagrant charges brought down the friends of the cause, and hurl brickbats and opponents, and the slanderers of Mr. Thompson: it is this subject. It is subject to the state of slavery,—done any ted and softened the slavery depth slavery d thing to prepare the way for emancipation, it is the Methodist body. (Here Dr. F. read the following Questions and Answers from the Second lowing Reads of "Doctrines and Dissipation of "Doctrines and Dissipation of "Doctrines and Dissipation of the Colored Read of this long-tried, untiring and zealous friend against me, in common with my abolition brethren, by the common with my abolition brethren, by the death of this long-tried, untiring and zealous friend against me, in common with my abolition brethren, by the control of the colored race is, humanly speaking, one of the colored race is, humanly speaking, one of the colored race is, humanly speaking, one of the colored Read of this long-tried, untiring and zealous friend of the colored Read of the leads of its advocates. We believe all the orthodox Congregational ministers in Portland, belong to the "American Union for the Relief and Imprevement of the "American Union for the Relief and Imprevement of the Colored Read of the colored Read

responding member of its association.

We hope that you will consent to unite your philanthropic efforts with ours, for the success of the worthy cause, had intended to give five dollars, but, in consideration of York Press, at Glasgow, must also feel in a comfortable. the triumph of which we so ardently desire, and for which you have already done so much.

For Press, at Glasgow, must also rect in a count of the result of the you have already done so much. the same. Another remarked, that he had a controversy, as follows:

The Society will receive with gratitude, sir, all the giving about \$10,-but he now thought he would add a 'Mr. Breckinridge received, at the conclusion'

> Rev. Gardner B. Perry's meeting house at Bradford. Breckintidge handsomely caged him in this con-Our friends in that section are taking vigorous measures to send in a large petition to Congress, praying for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We believe Essex Co. will be crect at the opening of the next at times to tear him in pieces, when he was de-Session of Congress, and will be represented there by a nouncing their beloved land, yet they listened with

James Loring—generally called Jim Loring, of the David Loring, mentioned as one of the Community, which very few men in the world are qualifolded by the ladies, amounted to \$100. Thursday evening, he ry duty, in the immediate vicinity of the meeting house. Itear Mr. T. in pieces!

We have not room for further comment, except to addressed a highly respectable audience in Mr. Root's linear of taking opportunity to disturb the meeting, they Market-house Committee, was stabled at the the are few nights after the mob in which he was an operation. The pilf of his bereaved wife and family when he world are qualities of his bereaved wife and family when he world are qualities of his bereaved wife and family when he world are qualities of his life will yet be direct in the Town Hall at Concord. The County Court being in session, several contents of his bereaved wife and family when he world are qualities of the drum and quickly when he world are qualities of the drum and quickly when he world are qualities of the drum and quickly when he world are qualities of his life will yet be dience in the Town Hall at Concord. The County Court being in session, several contents of his bereaved wife and family when he world are qualities of the drum and quickly when he was a stable of the drum and quickly when he was a stable of the drum and quickly when he was a stable of the drum and quickly when he was a stable of the drum and quickly when he grief of his bereaved wife and family, whose kindness I being in session, several gentlemen in attendance on busshall never cease to remember with feelings of gratitude, iness from the country, were present. All was concord ed a crowded auditory in the Baptist church. A strong within and without, and liberal donations were made to impulse was given to the cause, and nearly \$200 paid

Port. After nearing statements concerns, was taken partlend, Me.—From Portsmouth, our fellow laborer march of our fiely cause, a collection of \$75 was taken cause is onward, mightily.

## MONEYS RECEIVED,

Slavery Society, since Sept. 6, 1836. ANTI-SLAVERY IN PORTLAND, MOES, &C.—Notice laving been given that Mr. H. B. Stanton, agent of the Am. Auti-Slavery Society, would lecture upon Slavery at the Friends' Chapel on Tuesday evening last, a large number of our citizens assembled at the appointed hour, for the purpose of listening to his remarks.

At the commencement of the lecture there were few if any indications of a right and it was thought that the most

Friends, Portsmouth, N. H. to redeem pledge of

Groton A. S. S. to redeem pledge to Mass. A.S. S. 65,00

100,00

H. B. STANTON, Financial Agent Am. A. S. Society.

45.25

#### SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

Whoever has candidly read the discussion between I must not omit to mention, that the counternance of they have desired his presence continually in the city.

Alarge mass of communications has accumulated upon his hands, which, among such mountainous piles of anti-thing, and seemed just ready to speak. I never saw so than, and seemed just ready to speak. I never saw so this paper. It is hoped correspondents will not be of his paper. It is hoped cor An edition of 1250 copies of the Discussion at Glasgow
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An edition of 1250 copies of the Discussion at Glasgow
An edition of 1250 copies of the Discussion at Glasgow
An edition of 1250 copies of th is also, indisputably, a man of no ordinary powers of mind. Now, for the Recorder to say, that the discussion between such renowned antagonists, in a city like Glas-ow, and on a subject involving the chargeter of American and was not molested. All the Churches in the town were closed against the lectures. Whether this had a tenwords plainly acknowledging that Mr. T. was victo-

the the aided more effectually than by the circulation of this pamphlet,) that we may be able to determine somewhat accurately upon the number of copies we may be safely aphlet, of the Lord's poor may be advocated in their pulpits, what they are done in the great cause of mandar rights, by packing to the discussed in a meeting-house. If these things must be done in the dry? That is, if churches refuse to open the resource. The done in the dry? That is, if churches refuse to open the resource in a green tree, what will be found in our columns to-day. The things must be done in the dry? That is, if churches refuse to open the resource in a green tree, what will be found in our columns to-d

part of the Book of "Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church," Section 10.)

"OF SLAVERY.—Quest. What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?

"Ans. 1. We declare that we are as much as every emissed of the great evil of slavery; the principles and measures of the new; but when the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave being a dispersion, and permit the liberated slave is easily freedom.

"OF SLAVERY.—Quest. What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery; the principles and measures of the new; but when the holder shall be eligible to any official station in our church before the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave is easily freedom.

"OF SLAVERY.—Quest. What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery; the principles and measures of the new; but when the holder shall be eligible to any official station in our church before the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave is easily freedom.

"PARIS, July 23, 1836."

SIR:

We have the honor of informing you, that the French particularly evinced a calm courage above all praise.

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"We have tive part in its deliberations, and up to the hour of his last particularly evinced a calm courage above all proise.

We have the honor of informing you, that the French stant in his attendance at all its annual meetings.

We have the honor of informing you, that the French stant in his attendance at all its annual meetings.

We have the honor of informing you, that the French stant in his attendance at all its annual meetings.

Effects of the rights of man, bond and free. The ladies particularly evinced a calm courage above all proise.

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> Our indefatigable coadjutor, Mr. H. B. STANTON, has strong array of petitioners, male and female.
>
> | lectured in this section, since our last notice of his pro| weymouth and Braintree. Sunday evening, Mr. Stan| glishmen. It is understood that Mr. B. has reton spoke nearly two hours to a large audience in the ceived from many of the most intelligent citizens Dover, Concord, and Great Falls, N. H .- Wednesday Rev. Mr. Perkins's meeting house. A liberal donation in Glasgow, the warmest acknowledgements for his candid and intelligent exposure of the real

#### MR. THOMPSON IN LONDON.

ishing village. Our friends, though not rich in this world's house, at Groton. The cause is onward in G., notwithassistant Engineer, was also a mob-leader. A phia. Notwithstanding the fury of the times, the tempt-Dorchester. Last Sunday evening, our friend spoke ed applause, which was addressed by him with elec-Portsmouth, N. H .- Monday afternoon, he addressed two hours to a crowded audience in the town hall at Dor- trical effect. A report of his speech will probably be received soon. The resolutions adopted at the meettocratical principles of abolitionism have made but little Cambridge-Port. Monday evening, he attended the ing will animate our abolition brethren exceedingly. Monthly Concert of Prayer for the slaves, at Cambridge- Truly, the moral power of the world is on our side, Port. After hearing statements concerning the onward and against the slaveholder and his vile abettors. Our

> After the many disinterested efforts of the Boston Recorder, Vermont Chronicle, &c. to crush the By the Financial Agent of the American Anti- Liberator, it is pleasing to find that our abolition brethren are not to be weaned from their attachment to our \$15,00 paper .- See the approval of the Essex County Anti-1,00 Slavery Society in the preceding page.

> > CINCINNATI Mos. We have just received in pam-100,00 phlet form, a 'Narrative of the late riotous proceed-6,00 ings against the Liberty of the Press in Cincinnati-6,00 with remarks and historical notices, relating to Eman-200,00 cipation '-from the pen of JAMES G. BIRNEY. It is 27,17 ably written, and discloses scenes, and records senti-

The great length of the report of the public 70,00 meeting in Glasgow unavoidably compels us to defer the remainder of the very able Argument of Ellis 50,00 Gray Loring, Esq. to another number.

The 'beautiful lines' ascribed to our pen in a late number of the Essex Gazette, by our poetical and philanthropic friend Whittier, were not written by us.

# VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be holdon at Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next, commencing at one o'clock, P. M. in the Free Church, and continuing, by adjourn-10,00 ment, through the evening of that day. Addresses may be expected from one or more

of the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery So-Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and others

of both sexes, are cordially invited to attend. By vote of the Executive Committee. C. L. KNAPP, Rec. Sec.

Montpelier, Sept. 17, 1836.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Annual Meeting at Lowell, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting will be in the Free Church. 36,00 Public addresses of an interesting character may 30,00 be expected in the afternoon and evening.

JAMES T. WOODBURY, Sec'y. Sept. 24, 1836.

#### THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC, FOR 1837!!

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, the American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1837, which contains the usual astronomical calculations and chronological tables used in Almanacs, which have been done it unto one of the least of these made, and a prayer offered, as the grave was closing over our friend. The absent so long, with so little of complaint, although they have desired his presence continually in the city.

Whoever has candidly read the discussion between prepared with great care. There is also much prayer offered, as the grave was closing over our friend. No one who attended that meeting, can doubt that its legitimate tendency was to breathe into the bosons of the degraded, half-reasoning beings who are among us, a declaration of the former, in decorum, urbanity, argument and election of slavery, which it is believed will do much to throw linguing upon the question of immediate abortion.

Price 6 1-4 cents single, 50 cents a dozen, \$3,-All orders for the above work will be promptly

Boston, July 30, 1836.

REPORT OF THE N. E. A. S. C.

### LITERARY.

#### [For the Liberator.] PRAYER FOR THE SLAVE.

Ge forth, at glorious morning's dawn, When birds their notes of gladness raise; When flowers, o'er verdant field and lawn, Breathe fragrantly their Maker's praise; Go, pour the fervent prayer-to save The wretched, gloomy, fettered slave.

Go thou, at noon-tide's sunny hour, And seek retirement's sweetest spot; Whether in Beauty's favorite bower, Or Nature's calm, sequestered grot; Go, and in faith, breathe thou the prayer For those who groan in deep despair.

Go-when the sun is sinking low Behind green trees and verdant hills ; Then in thy Maker's presence bow, While sacred love the bosom fills : Pray that our God may speed the time For Freedom's reign, in every clime.

When the still evening shadows come, And silence broods o'er all the earth .-When thou art in thy tranquil home, And hushed is every sound of mirth Raise thou, in hope and humble love, Prayer for the slave-to God above!

Pray thou, that mercy may be sent-That every band may broken be ;-Pray, that the tyrant may relent-That earth from slavery may be free! Pray thou to Heaven-send there the cry-That tears be wiped from every eye.

Then, blessings on thy head shall fall, Fair Freedom's light o'er earth will shine-The captive souls shall 'each and all,' Be guided by a hand divine; For surely, God will bow his ear, And stoop, the prayer of faith to hear! ABBY. Milville.

#### [From the Haverhill Gazette.] SONG OF THE FREE.

Living, I shall assert the right of FREE DISCUSSION; ample of a manly and independent defence of them." DANIEL WEBSTER.

> Pride of New England! Soul of our fathers !-Shrink we all craven-like, When the storm gathers ?-What though the tempest be Over us lowering, Where's the New Englander Shamefully cowering? Graves green and holy Around us are lying, Free were the sleepers all, Living and dying!

Back with the Southerner's Padlocks and scourges : Go-let him fetter down Ocean's free surges Go-let him silence Winds, clouds, and waters-Never New England's own Free sons and daughters! Free as our rivers are Free as the breezes are

Up to our altars, then, Haste we, and summor Courage and loveliness, Manhood and woman. Deep let our pledges be-Freedom forever-Truce with Oppression, Never, oh! never! By our own birthright-gift Granted of Heaven-Freedom for heart and lip,

Be the pledge given!

Over us blowing.

If we have whispered Truth, Whisper no longer: Speak as the tempest does, Sterner and stronger: Still be the tones of truth Louder and firmer, Startling the haughty South With the deep murmur God and our Charter's right, Freedom forever-Truce with Oppression, Never, oh! never!

# THE LIBERTINE REPULSED.

Hence, Belmour, perfidious! this moment retire; No further entreaties employ; Nor meanly pretend any more to admire What basely you wish to destroy!

Say, youth, shall I madly rush on upon shame, If a traitor but artfully sighs? And eternally part with my honor and fame, For a compliment paid to my eyes?

If a flame, all dishonest, be vilely professed, Through tenderness shall I recline; And seek to indulge the repose of a breast, That would plant endless tortures in mine?

Expect that I o'er should be kind? Or atone, with a paltry address to my face, For the injuries done to my mind? No, villain! a passion I can't but despise, Shall never find way to my ears;

Can the wretch who suspects, nay, who wishes me base,

Nor the man meet a glance of regard from those eyes, Who would drench them forever in tears. Hence, Belmour, this instent! and cease every dream

Which your hope saw so foolishly born; Nor vainly imagine to gain my esteem, By deserving my hate and my scorn.

#### [From the 'Songs of the Free.] THE DAY OF JUBILEE,

Soon shall the trump of freedom Resound from shore to shore; Soon, taught by heavenly wisdom Man shall oppress no more : But every voke be broken, Each captive soul set free-And every heart shall welcome The day of Jubilee.

The tyrants' crown and sceptres, And victors' wreaths and cars, And galling chains, and fetters, With all the pomp of wars, Shall in the dust be trodden. Till time shall be no more And peace, and joy, from heaven The Lord on earth shall pour.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### FROM JAMAICA.

The following articles, the first a communica-Jamaica Watchman, for the purpose of showing what people abroad, and even in the West Indies, till recently the very strong hold of slavery, think of us boasting republicans, and how they cymbal. A mere empty and heartless profession. estimate our pretensions to liberality of feeling, and love of equal rights. Of course we do not To the Editor of the Watchman : hold ourselves responsible for the sentiments expressed. Every one can judge for himself as to formation to my countrymen, I pen these lines their correctness or incorrectness.

We are happy to perceive that the Americans in this island are ashamed of the conduct of their countrymen at home. Two of them (or perchance one writing under different signatures,) have been figuring in the columns of the Despatch and Chronicle. They might have done so without any notice from us, but for their assertion, that the letter of 'Jamaican' was written in this island, or by the tried and unflinching friend of the oppressed, Mr. Garrison, of the Liberator. We cannot undertake to say the letter was not

written by Mr. Garrison, although we do not think it was. It appears to us extremely improbable that that gentleman would occupy his time in writing communications for a Jamaica newspaper when he had his own to attend to. But written by whom it was, it was written in New York, and not Kingston. As far as we can judge, it is the production of some colored person who has been silly enough to leave his native country (Jamaica or one of the Windward Islands,) for the boasted land of freedom, and who has been taught to his The lowest, the vilest, the most ignorant, and the as far as colored persons are concerned, it is the very focus of tyranny, prejudice, and injustice. It is not all gold that glitters, and our correspondent has experienced that little confidence is to be placed in the vainglorious boastings and lip-deep professions of liberty and equality put forth by the degenerate descendants of Britons. Their liberty and equality are intended only for such as wear a fair skin. They have none to spare even for their own offspring, if, perchance, he has African blood in his veins. It is worthy of remark that the writer in the

Chronicle as well as the Despatch, attributes the dying, I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inher- letter we published to Mr. Garrison. One would dying, I shall assert it; and should I leave no other igner-itance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave then the inheritance of FREE PRINCIPLES, and the exwrite such a letter. If this be their opinion, they can know very little indeed of the colored persons in that city, or the extent of their acquirements. Indeed, this very ignorance is evidence of the correctness of our correspondent's statements, and we cannot help thinking, that a consciousness of the truth of the charges brought against the Americans, led the parties in question to endeavor to nullify the effect the communication in question is calculated to produce, and will produce, not only among the colored inhabitants of this island, but also among those of the other class who have risen superior to such narrow and unchristian views and feelings.

An American (and he first appeared) denies only one of the statements of our correspondent, that 'a free man even here in non-slaveholding States is liable to be kidnapped and carried to the South, and sold.' The inference then is, that the others are correct. We might have been would not be tolerated, although we have no right to this communication. to doubt the correctness of our correspondent's statement, seeing that a native of America who leaves the place of his birth for a time, and subsequently returns to it, is liable to he solve son as a slave. It such a gross violation of the rights of free men is tolerated, nay, sanctioned by law, surely we have no right to disbelieve the assertion, that a free man may be kidnapped, carried to the South and sold. But, says an American, where are the colonization and emancipation Societies? Of the latter, we know nothing. From the tender mercies of the former, every colored man may pray to be delivered. We had thought the exposure made by Mr. Garrison of that Society in England, would have prevented der-in-chief of the Texian army, that American its being again named in any place where correct troops will be required to seize and sever this notions of what is just and proper are entertain- province of the Mexican republic, for the purpose ed. It, no doubt, is an excellent society accord- of uniting it to ours; and this avowal is made by ing to the American notions of excellence, but a distinguished American citizen, in the very face we can tell an American, if he does not know it, of that glorious constitution of his country, which it is a stink in the nostral of every British philan- | wisely gives no power to its citizens for acquir thropist. The Colonization Society, a protection ing foreign territory by conquest, their own terfor colored men from being kidnapped, taken to ritory being more than amply sufficient to gratify the South and sold !- We guess an American any safe ambition; and in the face, too, of the will labor long and hard before he gets us or any one else who knows anything of that Society, to try with the sister republic which he would disbelieve such pure unmixed nonzense. As a mat-ter of course, the American denounces the browns in America as limited in number, and together with the blacks extremely ignorant. It would have been extremely surprising had he failed to do this, and nothing we suspect but regard for public opinion, has prevented him from saying a great deal more with just about as much truth.

With the Serpent's guile this liberty and equality man essays to make it appear, that our correspondent complained that the Americans did not make a difference between the browns and blacks, was an object proudly paramount to every mer-He did nothing of the kind, as a perusal of his cenary consideration that might contravene it, an letter will shew. The trick is old, and has been avowed design of this kind against the possesso often repeated, that it fails to produce the desions of a nation with whom the United States sired effect. The other American sneers at were at peace, would have subjected its author, what he is pleased to term the small circulation if a citizen, to the charge of high treason, and to of this paper. This is an error into which he and its consequences. When Aaron Burr and his asothers like him pretend to fall. There is no paper more greedily, but stealthily sought after, and carefully read, than ours, and as the circulation southern states to achieve it, they were arrested affects no one but ourselves, we can tell C. D.P. for treason, and Burr, their chief, was tried for it is quite sufficient for all good purposes, and his life. But now, behold! the conquest of a quite satisfactory. This champion says, they part of the same country is an object openly pro-(the colored persons) have churches of their own supported by themselves; their Officers, from the alone, but by many of our wealthiest citizens at selves.' Now, we would just like this liberal the chief cities of our Union. The annexation American, this advocate for liberty and equality, of a loreign territory to our own by foreign conto tell us why it is that the colored persons have quest, being thus unblushingly avowed, and our separate Religious Establishments, and even preachers from among themselves. Has this been sovereignty being openly invited and incited to driven to it by the prejudices of the other class- an interesting moral inquiry-what is there on a prejudice reaching into the very House, and to the public mind to excuse or even to palliate so the very Altar of the God they profess to wor- flagrant a prostitution of national faith and honor made of one flesh all the nations of the earth. past? The answer is ready at hand, and is irre-The very fact adduced by C. D. P. is a damning proof of the extent of the illiberality and prejudice of which our correspondent complained. C. and the standard of 'Liberty!' and to the thrill-D. P. says, he is proud to own he is an American. ing charm of this glorious word, which stirs the Perhaps he is. Some men are lost to all sense of blood of a free people, as the blast of the bugle We think he ought to blush for his country, and dent delusion. But, as the Commercial Advertifor men who, with a lie in their right hands, are ser truly declares, 'Never was the Goddess of

their miscalled liberty and equality. free States, of free America, have no cause of cal swindlers would involve them. support themselves, and their own parsons. Verily, if the land of liberty can produce no abler or excite their cupidity also. They have not only

prove the truth and correctness of the statements | they have themselves assumed something more contained in the letter which elicited them; and than the liberty which they basely and hypocritihow deeply indebted our class is to the British people, and how devotedly attached it ought even to remain to the British Crown. Talk about lib-to every American citizen and foreign emigrant, erty. Let the vaunting sons of America look to who will sally forth to capture it from the Mexition, and the second editorial, we cut from the erty. Let the vaunting sons of America look to

SIR,-Through a laudable desire of giving inconcerning the treatment of colored people in this boasting, tyrannical, and hypocritical landa land boasting of its free institutions, yet coun-tenancing and defending an oppression unequalled in the darkest and cruelist ages of antiquity of the equality of all men, yet most shamefully trampling upon the rights, civil, moral, and spiritual, of the black and colored race. I declare, upon the word of a Christian man, and from my own experimental knowledge, that there is not another nation under the sun, in which the colored race suffer such persecution, contumeliousness, and degradation. I have been amongst the Spaniards, who are accounted the most ruthless, and I never saw a thousandth part so much amongst them. A free man here in the Northern non-slaveholding States, is liable every day to be kidnapped and carried South and sold, and even here every obstacle is thrown in his way-every door is closed against him; he cannot give even a verdict as a juror, in a court of justice; nay, so far is this abominable spirit carried, that many will not even deal with him in a commercial way. cost, that although professedly so, still in reality, most contemptible, point at him the finger of scorn. One thing more I would deeply impress upon you is this-they make no distinction between a black man, and what we call colored. They call them both negroes (and negro with them is a term more contemptible than dog.) It matters not how fair you are, how much European preponderance you have, so you possess the least tincture of African blood. Moreover, they call the black man a colored man, and vice versa, the colored man a black, or negro. Now, I do not say this for disparagement of the black man, or through prejudice to him; far be it from me, but that I may warn others of the rock upon which I have split. The mariner just from his voyage, speaks

hurricane's blast. America will certainly fall under the Divine displeasure for her ciuclties; nay, already the viols of wrath are being poured out upon her. We see it in the daily cries of fire-in the wild warwhoop of the savage Indians, who are now deluging the domestic floor with blood and death. We see it in mobs, in disorder, confusion, and universal panic, and if they dont acquiesce speedily in the commands of Heaven, and let the oppressed go free, we shall soon hear the trump of retribution resounding from Ningara's dashing falls to Mississippi's wide expanded mouth. My design in writing you is threefold: First, that I might put every colored man in Jamaica in full information of the low state in which his class is held here. 2dly-that I might inspire them with more burning loyalty to our beloved government; and thirdly, that I might apprize those who should be desirous to come here of the crosses which await disposed to think with this writer that kidnapping them, and so I beg you will give wide circulation JAMAICAN.

New York, May 29, 1836.

## I BAAS--- VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The editor of the New York Sun, of the 22nd, quotes the following extract from General Houston's letter to General Dunlap, of Nashville, 'for a portion of this force we must look to the U. States. It cannot reach us too soon. There is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas, and to be attached to the United States'—and then remarks:

Here, then, is an open avowal by the commanfollowing solemn and sacred contract of his coun-

'There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship be-United States of America, and the United Mexican States, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of

In the earlier days of our republic, when a highminded and honorable fidelity to its constitution on down, are all chosen by, and FROM them- public banquets, and by the hireling presses in the result of chance or choice, or have they been join the crusade with weapons of war, it becomes ship, and who, if there be truth in Scripture, in these days, any more than in the days that are shame, and are proud even of a dishonorable ac- arouses every nerve of the war-horse, have the tion! Is not this American in this condition? generous feelings of our citizens responded in arcontinually vaunting their independence, and American Liberty invoked more unrighteously; and we cannot but believe that the natural sa And after all, what is the sum and substance of gacity, good sense, and proud regard for their nathese American defences? Sorry ones, certainly, tional honor, for which our citizens are distin-One of the writers denies that free men can be guished in the eyes of all nations, will speedily kidnapped, and taken to the South and sold—the rescue them from the otherwise degrading error other says, in effect, the colored population of the in which that vile crew of mercenary, hypocriticomplaint, because, forsooth, they are ignorant, deceivers, however, have not relied upon the and have their own places of worship, which they generosity and noble sympathy only of our fellow

cally advocate, by impudently promising a fertile paradisaical piece of Texian land, a mile square, can republic! Induced by one or both of these objects, many hundreds of our enterprising citizens left their own ample and unobjectionable country, to unite with Irish, English, and other foreign adventurers in a war, from the fullest success of which, only some six or eight Land Companies, who have fraudulently and audaciously monopolized the Texian territory, would gain an important benefit. And to this shrine of Mamnon, concealed by the crowding banners of ostensible liberty, have many hundreds of our gallant youth been treacherously sacrificed-sacrificed by a mercenary treachery, compared to which that exercised by Santa Anna, in defence of the Republic of which he was President, was

people, struggling in the land of their birth, or even of their adoption, for those abstract and social rights of mankind which were the objects of our revolution, and which we obtained and enjoy, theirs would be a cause with which angels might sympathize, and which the bolts of heaven might well be launched to aid. But is it such a cause? Deceived by misrepresentations, we were ourselves led so to consider it, in its earlier efforts; but a fair examination of facts has undeceived us, and we look in vain either for such a cause or such a people in the Texians. What are the tion of returning life will be speedily followed by facts?

fute. We have, at present, only room to state, condemned in our Declaration of Independence, in brief, that the Texian revolution was concerted by the planters and slave speculators in the zen? southern states ever since the first permission given by the Spanish authorities to Moses Austin, of Missouri, in the year 1820, to introduce 300 families, professing the Catholic religion, as colonists of a grant of land which he obtained upon this express condition. From that time to cutter, at the beautiful parish church of Wakethe present moment the aggressions have been on field in Yorkshire. He was an old and very rethe part of the colonists, under the sanction of spectable inhabitant of that town, commendably the southern speculators; and not until their proud of his various offices, and not at all addicted purpose of getting a physical force into the province which should detach it from Mexico, and his long connection with the repositories of the make it a slaveholding state, became flagrant and departed, had considerably allayed his apprehenundisguised, had the settlers, ever received aught sions. but protection, encouragement, toleration and kindness, from the Mexican government. They and gloomy season, that Peter sallied forth from paid no taxes, had their own laws and tribunals, his dwelling to finish an epitaph on a stone, were allowed to profess and exercise all the re- which was to be in readiness for removal before ligions they chose, though contrary to the Mex- Sunday. Arrived at the church within which for ican constitution; enjoyed all the fruits of a beau-tiful and bounteous soil without return or tribute lantern, and lighting his other candle, which stood to the government to which it belonged, and were, without exception, the freest civilized people upon the face of the earth. But the object and some letters were still unexecuted, when lo of the colonizing land agents of the South was to make this prolific province their own, and the field of a new and lucrative negro slavery. To The sound perhaps cannot be better expressed this they still tenaciously adhere; and if they can induce a strong force of our American youth to Recovering from his surprise, Peter concludshed their blood for the unjust and avaricious ed that he had been deceived; especially as cause of slavery, under the name of Texian liber- his sense of hearing was not remarkably pery and independence, they will undoubtedly se- fect, and he therefore resumed his mallet and cure their object. We doubt not the ability of chissel very composedly; but in a few minutes our gallant countrymen to exterminate any num- his ear was again greeted with the fearful sound ber of Mexicans that can be brought against them, of 'hiss!' but in fighting for the union of Texas with the United States, which is the avowed meaning of lantern he searched in vain for the cause whence Texian Independence,' they will be fighting for this uncommon sound proceeded, and was about that which, at no distant period, will inevitably to quit the church, when the recollection of his having this eligible addition to their land of bondage, with its harbors, bays, and well-bounded the clock now struck upon the great bell, and geographical position, will ere long cut asunder the federal tie, which they have long held with ungracious and unfraternal fingers, and confederate a new and distinct slaveholding republic, in opposition to the whole free republic of the North. Thus early will be fulfilled the prediction of the old politicians of Europe, that our Union could not remain one century entire; and then also had succeeded doubt, and terror fear. He had will the maxim be exemplified in our history, as t is in the history of the slaveholding republics of old, that liberty and slavery cannot long inhabit the same soil. If this be true, then the sooner Texas becomes the wedge which shall divide the Union, the better for the cause of liberty. Aleady are the sacred rights of free publi sion, and of a free press, prostrated in the northern states to the influence of the southern; and went home and to bed: but sleep had forsaken either the latter must give up their slaves, or we him. His wife in vain interrogated him as to must be added to the number. The annexation the nature of his indisposition. Every comfort that of Texas may save us from this; but it is upon the good housewife could, during the night, this ulterior effect, and this only, that we can ad- think of was administered to no purpose.

# COLONIZATION.

We suspend our remarks on this subject for his week. In the meantime a correspondent de-burn all thair off one side of thy wig? sires some friend of the A. S. Society in Phila- God bless thee,' vociferated Peter, 'thou hast delphia to inform us, if he knows, whether a cer- cured me with that word.' The mysterious 'hiss,' tain physician of that city, who is a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Coloni- Peter's wig by the flames of his candle, which zation Society, did not, during the past winter, to his imperfect sense of hearing, imported things 'horrible an' awfu'." The discovery and human beings in a slave state; and whether the said physician was not, about the same time, elec- Wakefield many a joke. ted an elder in a Presbyterian church, into which office he was not ordained, on account of the opposition made by the church, arising from the transaction above alluded to, which opposition resulted in the physician's leaving the church .- Emancipator.

[We can satisfy the enquirer. Alexander In a handsome 8 vo Pamphlet, of 188 Pages, price Mitchel, M. D. of this city, one of the Vice Presidents of the Young Men's Colonization Society, was the owner [?] of a large number of slaves, in Alabama we think. Last winter when at the south he sold them for a very large amount, whether it was for \$80,000, we cannot say. This however does not alter the fact in question however does not alter the fact in question. While absent, he with two other gentlemen were BRECKINRIDGE of Baltimore, U. S. Holden elected elders in the church [Mr. Winchester's] to which he belonged ;-the others by an unanimous vote, and he by a majority. On returning, One of the 'Conditions' proposed by Mr. Breckhaving understood that some persons voted a- inridge was as follows: gainst him, while others refused to vote at all on

A well stocked walking stick .- A walking stick, ecently presented to a surveyor in Newcastle, this Pamphlet having been submitted to the cor-England, contains in the dimensions of an ordinary cane, the following materials for writing and drawing: two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory ant proceedings. folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax and wafers, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, Indian rubber, Indian ington-street, 'Appeal to the Christian woink, a thermometer, and a beautiful and well poismen of the South.'—By A. E. Grimke. pp. 36. magnetick compass. The whole are so arranged Price 6 1-4 cents single. 62 1-2 cents a dozen, as to admit of any of the instruments being used with much facility.

Mr. Henry, Smith Cashier of the Gloucester bank, committed suicide on Monday morning about 7 o'clock, by cutting his throat. He rose better defenders than the two we have alluded to, falsely represented the Texian cause as one of from his bed and went to the barn, where he comit must be badly off indeed. These miserable at-tempts at justification, more than any thing else, to perfidious tyranny and cruel oppression, but this rash act.

#### [From the Buffalo Journal.] BAPTISTS IN AMERICA.

Buffalo, August 29, 1836. Ma. Entroa: Sir—I enjoyed the pleasure of attending the anniversary of the Holland Purchase Baptist Association, which was held at Aurora, on the 24th and 25th inst. This association consists of all the Baptist churches in the county of Erie, and some in adjoining counties. It was an interesting occasion. The annual epis. tles from the several churches seemed to breathe the spirit of christian harmony and good will to all. Several excellent sermons were delivered in reference to the Bible cause, and Foreign and Domestic Missions. Among other items of business, not the least interesting and important, was

the adoption of the following resolution; Resolved, That Slavery, as it exists in these United States, is a national sin-a hindrance to the spread of the gospel and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom; and that it calls for the innocence and patriotism.

Redeemer's kingdom; and that it calls for the prayers and efforts of Christians to bring it to a speedy termination.

The resolution passed without opposition. The congregation being requested to rise, the expression was nearly unanimous, very few only remaining seated. It has long been an inquiry with me why this department of the Christian church, who are republicans in sentiment, and peculiarly so in their form of church government, should so long have remained silent and inactive in regard to this alarming sin against God, and the rights of man? But may we not reasonably hope that this indicamore energetic efforts to shake off from the de-We pledge ourselves to answer this question nominations the shabby fig leaf covering of expediency, that they may no longer countenance or with a perspicuity which shall defy all future obscuration, and with a rigid adherence to truth which shall defy the most desperate efforts to reand ought to be deprecated by every good citi-A FRIEND OF TRUTH AND HUMANITY.

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## HISS !'--- HUSH !'-- AWFUL SOUNDS.

About the year 1790, a sturdy veteran, one Peter Priestley, was clerk, sexton, and gravestone to superstitious fears; if he had ever been so,

It was on a Saturday evening, in a cheerless

Peter now rose straight up, and lighting his and he resumed his courage. The hammer of sounded-twelve.

Peter, having now little more to do than examine and touch up his new letters, was surveying them with downcast head, and more than ordinary minuteness, when louder than ever came upon his ear the dreadful note-'hiss! And now in truth he stood appalled. Fear

profaned the morning of the Sabbath, and he was demanded to desist-or peradventure the sentence of death had been passed upon him, and he was now himself to be laid among

'Whole rows of kindred and acquaintance

By far his juniors.

With tottering gait, however, Peter now mit the cause of Texas to be the cause of liberty. the morning the good woman, happening to cast her eyes upon the great chair where Peter's wig was suspended, exclaimed with vehemence — Oh, Peter! what hast thou been doing to and 'hush,' were sounds from the frizzling of

# DISCUSSION.

the tale afforded Peter and the good people of

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

Fifty Cents. For sale at 46, Washington-st. (3d story.)

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. and Rev. R. J. in REY. Dr. WARDLAW'S Chapel, Glasgow, Scotland, June, 1836. Dr. WARDLAW in the Chair.

But as my whole object is to get before the British the ground of his being a slaveholder—he left the church. As we worshipped at the same church, we heard much about it at the time—and believe that these statements are strictly correct. If we have mis-stated any thing—we shall be happy to rectify it.—Philad. Times.

But as my whole object is to get before the bridge churches certain views and suggestions on this subject, which I firmly believe are indispensable, to prevent the total alienation of British and American christians from each other; I shall not consider it necessary to commence the discussion at all, unless such arrangements are previously made, as will secure the publication, in a cheap and permanent form, of all that is said and done on the occasion.

Note.-The Speeches and Documents in rection of the Speakers, the Report may be relied on as an accurate and full account of the importtf

# MISS GRIMKE'S APPEAL.

UST RECEIVED, and for sale at 46, Wash-Sept. 24.

# NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a boarding house, at No. St, Weybosset Street, Providence, for the accommodation of genteel persons of col-or. WINSOR GARDNER.